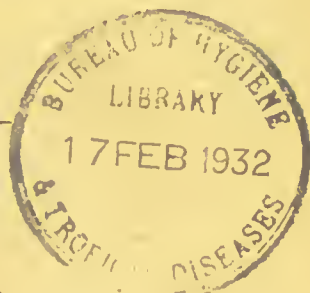


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COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE  
COUNTY OF STIRLING



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Twenty-First  
ANNUAL REPORT

on

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF  
SCHOOL CHILDREN

by

T. ADAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.)

Chief School Medical Officer

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YEAR 1930-31



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# County Council of Stirling.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION STAFF

### School Medical Officer—

THOMAS ADAM, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. (Camb.)

### Assistant Medical Officers—

JOHN S. FINDLAY, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

MARGARET T. RUTHERFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHARLES M. WHITEFORD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Resigned 8/11/30.)

ANN G. LEARMONTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Appointed temporary assistant 10/11/30 to  
22/1/31.)

JOHN RIDDELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Appointed 2/2/31.)

### School Nurses—

MARGARET ADAM.

RUTH M. DOUGHTY.

JESSIE M. HOPKINS (resigned 28/2/31).

FLORA M'INNES.

MARY DICKSON (appointed 7/4/31).

### Clerks—

MARGARET NICOL.

MARGARET GALLOWAY (Dental Clinic).

PATRICIA ROBERTSON (Dental Clinic).

### Oculist (part-time)—

JOHN GILCHRIST, M.D., 2 Somerset Place, Charing  
Cross, Glasgow.

### Dentists—

ANDREW P. M. M'QUEEN, L.D.S., Science and Art  
School, Falkirk.

JOSEPH SHEARMAN, L.D.S., County Buildings, Stirling.

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part-time),  
4 Viewfield Place, Stirling.

STIRLING:

M'INTYRE & PEARSON, 9 Bannion Street.

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# COUNTY COUNCIL OF STIRLING

## TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

on

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1930-31.

COUNTY BUILDINGS, STIRLING.

The present Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children in Stirlingshire is for the period from 1st August, 1930, to 31st July, 1931.

In the School Medical Inspection Staff there were two changes during the school year. Dr. Whiteford left to become Depute Medical Officer of Health of Paisley, and Dr. Learmonth was appointed interim assistant until Dr. Riddell succeeded to the post vacated by Dr. Whiteford at the beginning of February. In February also Nurse Hopkins left the service to be married, and was succeeded by Nurse Dickson.

With regard to the suggestion by the Department of Health as to an increase in the Staff, action was considerably deferred, and the suggestion was only given effect to after the school year, there being appointed an extra medical assistant and two extra nurses.

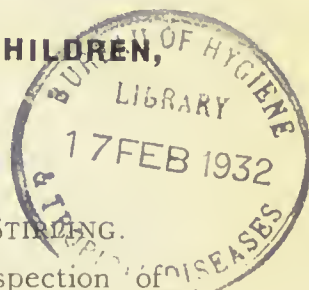
In addition to the usual routine age groups examined the visual acuity of children of seven years of age was also tested as in former years.

The number of schools in the County coming under the Scheme of Medical Inspection is 90, the number of children on the Register being 28,868, and the average attendance 26,407.

The following is a note of the number of visits paid to schools for systematic examination in accordance with the Scheme of Medical Inspection :—

Dr. Findlay .....	197
Dr. Rutherford .....	223
Dr. Whiteford .....	61
Dr. Learmonth .....	38
Dr. Riddell .....	83

602



The number of special visits to schools for purposes other than routine inspection was:—

Dr. Findlay .....	28
Dr. Rutherford .....	38
Dr. Whiteford .....	3
Dr. Learmonth .....	2
Dr. Riddell .....	28
	<hr/>
	99

DEFECTIVE AND INVALID CHILDREN.—The Special Schools or Classes for Defective Children will be dealt with at a later part of the Report.

DIARY SHEETS.—From the Diary Sheets made out fortnightly by the Assistant Medical Officers, the following table has been prepared showing the number of routine and non-routine examinations made throughout the year, together with the total time occupied and the average time taken to the examination of each child.

#### SUMMARY OF DIARY SHEETS.

Inspector.	Routine Examination.	Non-Routine Examination.	Time Occupied.	
			Hrs.	Mins.
Dr. Findlay	2365	1488	470	30
Dr. Rutherford	3281	1724	556	45
Dr. Whiteford	1018	152	147	30
Dr. Learmonth	585	105	92	30
Dr. Riddell	939	1143	209	—
Total, ...	8188	4612	1476	15

Average number of children examined per hour:—8.

Average time taken to examination of each child:—7.5 minutes.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLS.—Last year's Report mentioned that at Shieldhill School it was the intention of the Committee to instal water-closets whenever the new Drainage Scheme for the Village had been completed. The Drainage Scheme has now been completed, and Mr. Malcolm informs me that the water-closets will be installed and connected up to the drainage at an early period.

Slamannan School was in the same position as Shieldhill, and there also a new Drainage Scheme was being installed. The existing water closets at

Slamannan School had formerly been drained to a cess-pool, but now the drainage of the whole School is taken direct to the new sewer.

It is interesting also to record that electric light has now been put into Wallacestone, East Plean, Cowie R.C. Schools, and the new temporary class-room accommodation at Airth.

It will be remembered that in former reports the condition of the school playgrounds was referred to. During winter weather, and especially after rain and frost, they were often in a very disagreeable condition. The Committee quite appreciate the fact that the playgrounds leave much to be desired, but there is the question of expense involved. However, last year a grant of £9300 was obtained from the Unemployment Grants Committee to help in the work of tar macadamising the playgrounds throughout the County which were in urgent need of repair.

In all sixty-one playgrounds were thus covered with an impervious surface. The work was commenced in June and completed by the 31st August, and was meant to relieve the unemployment in distressed areas. There are in the County ninety schools. It may be said that the playgrounds of schools built within the past five years, such as Riverside and the new High School, Falkirk, did not require to be treated, as the surfaces there were made impervious from the first.

This method of treating the playgrounds is more or less continuously going on, the worst naturally being taken first.

**SCHOOL CLOSURE.** — It is satisfactory to record that throughout the year no school or part of a school required to be closed because of infectious disease.

**FIRST AID APPLIANCES FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.**—A supply of these appliances is kept at the County Buildings and served out to the Head Teachers on request. Their usefulness in such minor accidents as happen so often among school children is widely recognised, so that the requests for them are more numerous than ever.

**ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.**—Full details of the Scheme of School Medical Inspection have been given in former reports and how the various staffs are co-ordinated. Under the new regime the ideal has been kept in view of the unification of the various branches in the Public Health Staff acting as they now are under the Public Health Committee of the County.



ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS AT MEDICAL INSPECTION. — The percentage of parents at the Medical Inspection of the children was 32.1, the highest on record. In last report the percentage was 29.4, and on the two previous occasions 28.04 and 23.3 respectively. Such an increase can be taken as indicating that the parents are more and more appreciating the benefits of School Medical Inspection.

The total numbers of children examined at the various age groups during the year were :—

5 year old boys	...	...	...	1459
5 year old girls	...	...	...	1470
9 year old boys	...	...	...	1441
9 year old girls	...	...	...	1438
13 year old boys	...	...	...	1100
13 year old girls	...	...	...	1061
16 year old boys	...	...	...	126
16 year old girls	...	...	...	93
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	8188
Special Cases examined...	...	...	...	4612
				<hr/>
Total number of children examined	...	...	...	12800
				<hr/> <hr/>

It will be noticed that the number of Special Cases is fully one-half of the routine cases, but the number of Special Cases is largely due to the examination of the eyes of the seven age group, these being included in the Special Cases.

Number of Children examined.	Number of Notices sent.	
Routine Inspection ... 8188	1345	16.4%
Special Cases, examined for Defects 4612	336	
Total ... .. 12800	1681	

In connection with the 8188 children examined in Routine Inspection, 1345 notices were sent to parents regarding some condition requiring attention, while 336 similar notices were issued in connection with the 4612 Special Cases.



## AMELIORATION OF DEFECTS.

The following three tables show what has been accomplished in the way of amelioration with regard respectively to Defective Vision, affections other than Defective Vision, and Verminous Conditions. The results are given in these tables as formerly for each parish, showing the number who have received attention either at the hands of the oculist, medical attendant or otherwise. As has been pointed out before, these cases require a great deal of individual attention, especially on the part of the Nurses, who in many cases have to make repeated visits to the homes before the desired results are obtained.

## AMELIORATION TABLE—EXCLUDING DEFECTIVE VISION.

DISTRICT.	TONSILS.		ADENOIDS		HEART.	EARS.		VARIOUS.		No. of children reported to Nurse.	No. of defects reported to Nurse.	No. of visits paid by Nurses.
	Treated.	Promised to get Treatment	Treated.	Promised to get Treatment		Treated.	Promised to get Treatment	Treated.	Promised to get Treatment			
Airth ...	10	8	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	20	22	20
Baldernock	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2
Balfour ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2
Buchanan	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Campsie ...	3	21	...	13	...	3	...	3	...	38	75	38
Denny ...	2	28	1	19	...	4	...	15	10	61	83	63
Dunipace ..	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	3
Drymen ...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	4
Falkirk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falkirk (Burgh)	60	99	35	31	11	24	1	100	24	388	375	294
Falkirk (Landward)	18	51	17	18	10	23	11	34	14	118	196	134
Fintry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grangemouth (Burgh)	57	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	59	70	59
Grangemouth (Landward)	56	7	16	3	5	16	...	35	...	110	138	124
Gargunnoch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2
Killearn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilsyth ...	5	44	...	19	...	5	20	15	34	91	144	97
Kippen ...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	9	14
Larbert ...	15	30	11	8	...	18	2	30	6	94	111	98
Logie ...	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	15	14
Muiravonside	36	11	12	11	2	14	...	49	...	94	138	100
St. Ninians	30	60	5	4	...	13	2	17	4	122	135	145
Stirling ...	13	54	4	8	...	6	10	55	1	138	151	189
Slanannan	22	4	5	1	1	7	...	30	2	56	72	56
Strathblane	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2
Total	333	441	114	141	29	136	80	402	108	1427	1755	1441

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# AMELIORATION TABLE—DEFECTIVE VISION.

DISTRICT.	No. of Children notified by School Medical Inspectors	No. of Children waiting visit of Oculist.	No. of Children whose parents refused treatment or had left district.	No. of Children treated by own Oculist.	No. of Children for whom glasses were prescribed.	No. of Children otherwise treated.	No. of Children who failed to attend Clinic.	No. of Visits paid by Nurses
Airth, ...	23	...	2	...	13	8	..	48
Baldernock, ...	5	1	1	...	3	...	...	8
Balfroun, ...	11	...	1	4	4	2	...	17
Buchanan, ...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Campsie, ...	64	22	3	1	27	6	2	102
Denny, ...	62	...	2	1	44	1	...	122
Dunipace, ...	17	...	1	...	15	...	...	33
Drymen, ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Falkirk (Burgh), ...	700	251	39	29	288	86	7	1024
Falkirk (Landward), ...	126	3	3	8	72	35	5	246
Finty, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grangemouth (Burgh), ...	167	58	6	9	70	24	...	276
Grangemouth (Landward), ...	216	3	6	3	136	65	3	442
Gargunnock, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Killearn, ...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...
Kilsyth, ...	158	9	6	...	105	...	6	374
Kippen, ...	15	1	3	...	9	...	2	18
Larbert, ...	128	56	5	7	45	12	3	146
Logie, ...	24	...	2	2	16	2	2	37
Muiravonside, ...	85	44	1	1	21	16	2	130
St. Ninians, ...	189	27	11	4	117	19	11	293
Stirling, ...	247	13	35	20	137	31	11	419
Slamanan, ...	47	...	2	...	35	10	...	97
Strathblane, ...	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	10
Total, ...	2297	488	130	98	1161	319	55	3849

## AMELIORATION TABLE—VERMINOUS CHILDREN.

District.	No. of Children	No. of Visits.	No. Cleansed.	No. Improved.
Airth ... ..	10	11	9	1
Baldernock ... ..	...	...	...	...
Balfroun ... ..	...	...	...	...
Buchanan ... ..	...	...	...	...
Campsie ... ..	2	4	...	2
Denny... ..	20	45	6	14
Dunipace ... ..	6	12	6	...
Drymen ... ..	1	2	...	1
Falkirk (Burgh) ...	28	53	13	15
Falkirk (Landward)...	6	6	2	4
Fintry ... ..	...	...	...	...
Gargunnoch ... ..	...	...	...	...
Grangemouth (Burgh)	41	41	39	2
Grangemouth (Landward) ...	8	8	8	...
Killearn ... ..	...	...	...	...
Kilsyth ... ..	16	36	14	2
Kippen ... ..	...	...	...	...
Larbert ... ..	1	2	1	...
Logie ... ..	...	...	...	...
Muiravonside... ..	1	1	1	...
Slamannan ... ..	3	4	3	...
St. Ninians ... ..	63	72	21	41
Stirling ... ..	98	121	39	59
Strathblane ... ..	3	6	3	...
	307	424	165	141

Dr. Gilchrist, the Specialist from Glasgow, as previously, has done by far the greater proportion of the work in connection with defective vision. Dr. Rutherford and Dr. Riddell also gave a proportion of their time to this work, amounting on an average to half a day per week. The two chief centres are at Falkirk and Stirling. In both places the accommodation provided is quite good, especially the accommodation at Stirling in the old Royal Infirmary buildings. The two rooms which have been set aside in Falkirk for dental and eye treatment were very suitable, but unfortunately one of the rooms has been required for special classes. It may be said that quite recently Mr Coutts Morrison suggested that it might be more convenient for treatment purposes to have our treatment centre somewhere else in Falkirk, because the whole of the accommodation in the Science and Art School is required for education purposes. The result has been that suitable rooms in the County Offices in Falkirk have been allotted through the Property and

Buildings Committee to this work, and when these have been properly fitted they should be very convenient indeed, especially because of their central position.

As in former years, Kilsyth Academy and Lennoxtown Public School serve as centres for their respective surrounding districts. In the Western district generally, however, owing to its population being so scattered, it is not possible to have one school to serve the whole area as a centre, the result being that Dr. Gilchrist as in former years makes a tour of the area, and uses certain schools as subsidiary centres.

### CLOTHING.

No. Examined.	No. having insufficient Clothing.	No. having ragged Clothing.	No. having Clothing. dirty
Boys ... .. 4126	2	2	3
Girls ... .. 4062	—	1	—
Total Routine ... .. 8188	2	3	3
Percentages ... ..	.02	.03	.03
Special Cases ... ..	2	3	6

The foregoing table shows that of the 8188 children examined on routine inspection only 2 were found to have insufficient clothing, 3 with clothing which was ragged, and 3 with clothing dirty, a total of 8 as compared with 10 last year. The number of special cases that had to be dealt with was 11, as compared with 13 last year. These favourable results are in a good many cases no doubt due to the efforts of the Education Committee and of the Public Assistance Committee in providing clothing where the cases are found to be necessitous.

### FOOTGEAR.

No. Examined.	No. with unsatisfactory footgear.
Boys ... .. 4126	7
Girls ... .. 4062	—
Total Routine ... .. 8188	7
Percentages ... ..	.08
Special Cases ... ..	—

The number found with unsatisfactory footgear on routine inspection was only 7, as compared with 10 last year, and again this favourable result is probably due to the necessitous cases receiving the attention of the Education and Public Assistance Committees.

## AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

### HEIGHT IN INCHES.

Averages Ages.		5 6-12	8 8-12	13 4-12	15 8-12
Boys	Stirlingshire ... ..	41. 7	48.4	56.8	64.5
	1929-30	41. 9	49.1	57.2	64.7
	Standard ... ..	41.03	47.5	56.6	62.6
Averages Ages.		5 7-12	8 6-12	13 4-12	15 6-12
Girls	Stirlingshire ... ..	41. 8	48.2	58.2	62.4
	1929-30	41. 7	48.6	57.9	62.2
	Standard ... ..	40. 7	46.6	56.2	60.9

### WEIGHT IN POUNDS (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Averages Ages.		5 6-12	8 8-12	13 4-12	15 8-12
Boys	Stirlingshire ... ..	41.6	57.1	84.3	117.6
	1929-30	41.1	56.5	85.7	119.2
	Standard ... ..	39.9	55.8	82.7	105.4
Averages Ages.		5 7-12	8 6-12	13 4-12	15 6-12
Girls	Stirlingshire ... ..	40.3	53.8	87.1	108.5
	1929-30	40.4	54.2	87.4	110.7
	Standard ... ..	39.4	52.1	85.4	106.3

The above tables show the average height and weight of the pupils examined at the various age groups in routine inspection for the year under review. These may be compared with the figures given for 1929-30, and also with the standard figures for the whole country. These standard figures are based on the report of the Royal Commission on Physical Training (Scotland), tables XVI. and XVII. of which show the average stature (without shoes) at all ages of different classes of the population of Great Britain, and tables XVIII. and XIX. of which show the average weight (including clothes) at all ages of different classes of the population of Great Britain. The tables bring out the interesting point that

at the corresponding ages the Stirlingshire children are generally speaking not only slightly taller but also slightly heavier, the difference being greatest in the height and weight of the boys at the highest age, namely 15  $\frac{8}{12}$  years.

### CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.

Number Examined.	Head			Body	
	Dirty	Nits	Vermin	Dirty	Vermin
Boys ... .. 4126	1	20	2	8	1
Girls ... .. 4062	2	573	16	10	...
Total Routine ... 8188	3	593	18	18	1
Percentages ... ..	.03	7.24	.22	.22	.01
Special Cases ... ..	3	44	15	10	10

For years, as a result of our Medical Inspection, the figures indicating cleanliness of the head and body have consistently shown improvement. While the improvement on the old conditions was very marked indeed at the beginning, it is to be noticed that the percentage improvement has not been so great of late. On a study of the figures as compared with last year, it is seen that while the number with nits has somewhat increased, the number with actual vermin shows a decrease, as has also the number with dirty heads and bodies. There is no doubt that we have not yet arrived at a point where our efforts can be slackened in any way.

### CONDITION OF SKIN.

The figures with regard to the condition of the skin show general improvement except in the case of scabies, 24 cases of that skin trouble being discovered as against 10 last year, in addition to 11 which were found in special cases. It will be noticed also that the special cases number 111. That is largely as a result of the teachers being more keenly alive to the matter of having these skin troubles treated, and most of them have been brought to the notice of the medical assistants or health visitors.



## CONDITION OF SKIN.

No. Examined	HEAD			BODY			
	Ringworm	Impetigo	Others	Ringworm	Impetigo	Scabies	Others
Boys ... .. 4126	...	13	9	2	22	11	55
Girls ... .. 4062	2	13	17	1	22	13	39
Total Routine ... .. 8188	2	26	26	3	44	24	94
Percentages ... ..	.02	.32	.32	.03	.54	.29	1.1
Special Cases ... ..	2	14	14	1	45	11	24

15  
NUTRITION.

Number Examined		Above Average	Average	Below Average	Very Bad
Boys ... ..	4126	2762	1318	46	...
Girls ... ..	4062	2442	1537	83	...
Total Routine ... ..	8188	5204	2855	129	...
Percentages ... ..		63.6	34.8	1.6	...
Special Cases ... ..		...	...	...	...

The figures with regard to nutrition must be regarded as extremely good, the percentage above the average being 63.6, 6.2 higher than last year, while the number below the average is the same, namely, the low figure of 1.6 per cent. No special cases were brought before the notice of the Medical Inspectors.

In January of 1931 I was asked by the Education Committee to submit a report on the physical condition of the school children in Stirlingshire. The results are of sufficient importance to be given at the end of this report (page 41).

### TEETH.

Number Examined		Sound	1-4 decayed	5 or more decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys ... ..	4126	1395	1919	812	...
Girls ... ..	4062	1302	1846	914	...
Total Routine ... ..	8188	2697	3765	1726	...
Percentages ... ..		32.9	45.9	21.1	...
Special Cases ... ..		...	...	4	...

The figures with regard to sound teeth are 2.1 per cent. higher than last year, while the percentage of those with five or more decayed is exactly the same. The results therefore show improvement.

### DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Staff was unchanged throughout the year, Mr. Shearman being engaged mostly in the Central and Western portions of the County, and Mr M'Queen in the Eastern portion, while Mr. Somerville, the part-time dentist, is engaged among the children of Stirling Burgh. The following three tables show the work which has been accomplished by the three dentists, Mr. Somerville, Mr. M'Queen and Mr. Shearman respectively :—

ANNUAL REPORT BY Mr. SOMERVILLE, School Dentist, from August, 1930, to June, 1931.

School.	No. of Children Inspected.	No. of Children Requiring Treatment.	No. of Children Treated.	No. of Extractions.		No. of Fillings.		Dressings.	Scalings.
				Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.		
Allan's ...	738	564	92	167	18	...	47	15	3
Craigs ...	250	208	37	64	10	...	20	6	3
Episcopal ...	327	271	35	57	8	...	27	1	...
High ...	405	263	39	4	13	...	41	2	1
Primary ...	279	191	26	35	3	...	30	1	2
Riverside ...	635	442	74	98	22	...	47	3	...
St. Mary's R.C. ...	456	383	113	269	42	...	93	1	5
Territorial ...	833	658	149	197	40	...	116	5	9
	3,923	2,980	565	891	156	...	421	31	23

## ANNUAL REPORT BY MR. M'QUEEN, School Dentist, from 26/8/31 to 25/6/31.

Name of School.	No. of Inspected Children.	No. of Children Requiring Treatment.	No. of Children Accepting Treatment.	Extractions.		Fillings.		Other Work.		
				Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Scalings.	Dressings.	Other Treatment.
Avonbridge ... ..	133	111	53	70	30	1	36	2	4	...
Blackbraes — California	215	179	73	85	34	2	22	...	...	...
Bonnybridge ... ..	444	385	180	298	54	3	94	2	18	...
Broomhill ... ..	36	34	14	29	3	2	5	...	...	...
Cannelon ... ..	775	650	184	260	50	11	77	2	19	...
Carmuir ... ..	...	—	63	62	21	2	31	...	10	...
Comely Park ... ..	893	786	297	360	132	14	149	1	35	...
Drumbowie ... ..	322	271	177	226	96	5	81	1	4	...
Falkirk High ... ..	962	738	143	63	43	10	197	4	10	...
Grangemouth High ... ..	206	141	36	24	2	...	48	1	2	...
Larbert Central ... ..	678	547	191	245	74	11	127	1	8	...
Larbert Village ... ..	396	332	144	188	55	8	94	7	1	...
Do. (Special Classes) ... ..	46	36	16	15	9	...	12	3	1	...
Limerigg ... ..	76	55	27	45	4	1	12	...	1	...
Maddiston ... ..	364	303	124	205	51	...	51	3	2	...
Muiravonside ... ..	108	88	42	74	12	1	22	...	...	...
Polmont ... ..	117	103	17	25	11	...	13	...	...	...
Redding H.G. ... ..	302	225	66	23	69	...	64	...	1	...
Redding Village ... ..	139	129	26	49	5	2	11	...	2	1
Shieldhill ... ..	259	204	73	103	41	1	40	...	9	...
Slamannan ... ..	412	327	160	203	84	6	101	3	4	...
Torwood ... ..	12	10	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallacestone ... ..	365	305	128	194	36	8	77	...	1	...
Non-Routines ... ..	...	...	15	39	7	...	3	...	...	...
	7260	5959	2255	2897	923	88	1367	30	136	1

## ANNUAL REPORT BY Mr J. SHEARMAN,

SCHOOL.	No. of Children Inspected.	No. of Children Requiring Treatment.	No. of Children Treated.
Airth ... ..	247	181	72
Arnprior ... ..	52	35	11
Auchentroig ... ..	16	8	1
Balfron ... ..	239	146	34
Baldernock ... ..	98	53	30
Bannockburn ... ..	557	344	63
Bannockburn R.C. ... ..	232	134	53
Banton ... ..	56	34	7
Banknock ... ..	45	15	20
Bridge of Allan ... ..	201	157	62
Buchanan ... ..	100	59	25
Buchlyvie ... ..	102	63	15
Cambusbarron ... ..	149	100	32
Campsie Glen ... ..	21	18	8
Causewayhead ... ..	109	61	24
Castlecary ... ..	39	21	7
Chapelgreen ... ..	186	119	48
Cowie ... ..	369	195	28
Cowie R.C. ... ..	187	95	27
Denny H.G. ... ..	687	479	162
Denny R.C. ... ..	203	153	74
Dennyloanhead ... ..	180	106	51
Dundas ... ..	419	271	97
Dunipace ... ..	229	181	51
Drymen ... ..	85	53	27
Fallin ... ..	313	190	50
Gargunnoch ... ..	113	85	12
Grange ... ..	438	299	132
Grangemouth Infant ... ..	254	137	73
Grangemouth R.C. ... ..	121	71	24
Inversnaid ... ..	13	9	6
Killearn ... ..	103	60	31
Kilsyth Academy ... ..	1019	647	185
Kilsyth R.C. ... ..	288	176	69
Kippen ... ..	101	51	17
Lennoxtown ... ..	519	340	82
Lennoxtown R.C. ... ..	429	221	96
Longcroft ... ..	276	161	61
Milton of Campsie ... ..	304	195	63
Muirland ... ..	13	10	...
Plean ... ..	324	209	44
Sauchie ... ..	40	16	6
South Alloa ... ..	48	38	12
St. Ninians ... ..	366	257	44
Strathblane ... ..	118	83	23
Torrance ... ..	174	116	36
West Plean ... ..	28	14	5
Whins of Milton ... ..	65	33	8
Zetland ... ..	315	222	83
	10,590	6,721	2,191

School Dentist, 27th August, 1930, to 25th June, 1931.

Number of Extractions.		Number of Fillings.		Dressings.	Scalings.
Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	Perm.		
174	49	...	15	...	12
26	2	...	5	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...
50	22	...	34	...	2
56	7	1	30	...	4
166	31	1	31	1	...
96	13	...	30	...	3
21	3	...	4	...	...
66	14	...	2	...	...
149	21	1	43	1	1
19	30	...	18	...	...
17	12	...	7	...	2
72	8	1	16	...	...
31	5	...	...	...	...
77	5	...	10	1	...
29	2	...	1	...	...
101	26	...	8	1	4
59	3	...	20	7	3
56	14	...	15	1	2
313	109	3	126	...	13
184	63	...	6	...	...
103	24	4	32	...	2
202	56	...	80	...	14
149	34	...	9	3	2
40	9	...	20	...	4
107	3	...	10	...	2
27	4	...	8	...	1
182	66	1	118	...	35
230	2	...	12	...	1
68	9	...	13	...	2
19	2	...	...	...	...
56	6	...	29	...	4
301	85	...	116	5	15
106	56	...	21	...	8
34	4	...	14	...	1
121	44	...	60	2	6
184	53	...	41	...	10
97	46	...	20	...	11
91	43	...	46	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...
95	26	...	16	...	...
13	4	...	2	...	...
37	6	...	2	...	2
132	14	...	17	...	...
45	13	1	10	...	2
30	16	...	18	...	3
6	4	...	3	...	...
26	...	...	6	...	2
266	28	1	40	...	2
4,539	1,097	14	1,184	22	188

Mr. Somerville during the year was able to get over a much larger number of children than in the preceding year. Of the number of children found to be requiring treatment, however, only 19 per cent. were actually treated by Mr. Somerville, the actual number treated being 565 as compared with 427 last year. The temporary extractions were 891, as compared with 621 the previous year; permanent extractions 146, as compared with 143; and the permanent fillings 421, as compared with 325. Dressings and scalings were also considerably in excess of the previous year.

When the dentist makes his inspection of the teeth of school children a notice is sent to the parents of those requiring treatment. In a Burgh like Stirling, which is well supplied with dentists, a large number of the parents take their children to their own dentists, and that no doubt accounts for the percentages treated by the school dentist being small. If, as I have said on former occasions, all the school children requiring dental treatment were dealt with by the school dentists our staff would require to be considerably increased.

WHOLE-TIME DENTISTS' WORK. — In the case of Mr. M'Queen and Mr. Shearman the tables of work give the details of each school in their respective areas, as well as the totals in each area.

This year Mr. M'Queen inspected 7260 children, as compared with 8209 last year. The number found to be requiring treatment this year was 5959, as compared with 6958. This does not mean that Mr M'Queen has done less work this year. As a matter of fact the number of children who accepted treatment was 2255, or 37 per cent. as compared with 2124, representing 30.5 per cent. of those actually requiring treatment last year. It is very gratifying that of those requiring treatment the percentage this year of those accepting treatment increased by 6.5. The figures for extraction are much the same as in the previous year, but the chief point of interest is that there has been a considerable increase in the number of permanent fillings, the figure this year being 1367, as compared with 1110 the previous year.

In Mr. Shearman's area the tables show that 33 per cent. of the children examined and requiring treatment were actually treated by Mr. Shearman as School Dentist. The numbers treated were approximately the same as those dealt with by Mr. M'Queen. Temporary extractions amounted to 4539, permanent extractions to



1097, temporary fillings numbered 14, and permanent fillings to 1184. In addition there were 22 dressings and 188 scalings.

## NOSE AND THROAT.

Of the 8188 children examined in the routine age groups, 1840 were reported as having nasal catarrh, an increase of 2 per cent. on the previous year. Those with nasal obstruction numbered one-half per cent. more than last year. The figures with regard to enlarged tonsils are much the same as during the previous year, the markedly enlarged group being slightly less. In last report it was remarked that the all-round improvement with regard to conditions of the nose and throat was largely contributed to by the work of the special Ear, Throat and Nose Departments at the Falkirk Royal Infirmary and Stirling Royal Infirmary. The all-round improvement has been maintained, and the good work of the two Infirmaries has been continued, no fewer than 642 cases having been dealt with during the year at Falkirk Infirmary, and 273 at Stirling, a total of 915.

The operation for removal of adenoids and enlarged tonsils produces not only immediate results, but has in many cases a far-reaching effect on the physical and mental development of the child. In addition otorrhoea (middle ear disease) and catarrhal conditions of the nose, throat and respiratory passages which so often result from such throat conditions can in many cases be entirely avoided if the operation is performed in time.

Mention was made in last year's report of the good which results from such co-operation between the County Health Department and the voluntary hospitals, and in my recent report on the various types of Hospital Accommodation in the County it was pointed out how this co-operation could be usefully extended.

## NOSE AND THROAT.

No. Examined	Nasal Catarrh	Nasal Obstruction	Other Diseases	Tonsils		Adenoids		Other Diseases
				Slightly Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Probably Present	Present	
Boys ... .. 4126	1028	86	10	657	111	133	76	...
Girls... .. 4062	812	42	6	598	109	169	45	...
Total Routine ... .. 8188	1840	128	16	1255	220	302	121	...
Percentages ... ..	22.4	1.6	.19	15.3	2.6	3.7	1.5	...
Special Cases ... ..	6	27	3	128	9	38	50	...

## LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

No. Examined	SUBMAXILLARY				CERVICAL			
	Palpably Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Suppurating	Cicatrices	Palpably Enlarged	Markedly Enlarged	Suppurating	Cicatrices
Boys ... .. 4126	458	...	...	...	1367	2	...	52
Girls... .. 4062	410	1	...	.3	1361	4	...	43
Total Routine ... .. 8188	868	1	...	.3	2728	6	...	95
Percentages ... ..	10.2	.01	...	.03	33.3	.07	...	1.1
Special Cases ... ..	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	4

## LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

The foregoing tables show that 10.2 per cent. of the children examined in routine inspection had submaxillary glands slightly enlarged, while the percentage of those with cervical glands so enlarged was 33.3. These figures, although still somewhat high, are slightly less than was the case last year. It is to be noted that such slight enlargement simply represents some inflammatory condition of the mouth or throat, and that the glands will return to normal when the cause of the inflammation has been removed. There was only one child whose submaxillary glands were markedly enlarged and 6 with cervical glands markedly enlarged, these numbers being smaller in each case than the previous year, and representing a very small percentage. No case was found with glands suppurating, but cicatrices were noticed in the case of three children with submaxillary glands and in 95 cases with cervical glands. A special case, however, was noted with cervical glands suppurating. The danger with these glands is when the inflammation becomes chronic which renders them liable to tubercular infection.

## EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

Examined No.	Blephar- itis	Conjunc- tivitis	Corneal Opacity	Strabis- mus	Other Diseases
Boys ... .. 4126	73	9	4	81	10
Girls ... .. 4026	70	11	8	126	17
Total					
Routine 8188	143	20	12	207	27
Percentages ... ..	1.7	.24	.15	2.5	.33
Special Cases ...	35	11	6	56	14

The figures with regard to external eye disease are very much the same as in the previous year, the percentage with regard to blepharitis, conjunctivitis and corneal opacity being relatively low. The figures with regard to strabismus (squint) are 2.5 per cent., as compared with 1.9 the previous year. Corneal opacity is apt to interfere more or less with vision when situated over part of the pupil, and this condition very often results from blepharitis and conjunctivitis going untreated. Children with strabismus (or squint) are always brought before the school oculist at the earliest opportunity, so that the defect may be remedied as soon as possible.

Each year a number of children with strabismus under school age are dealt with by the school oculist under an arrangement between the County Child Welfare Committee and the County Education Committee.

### VISUAL ACUITY.

No. Examined	Good Vision	Fair Vision	Bad Vision	One Eye Defective
Boys ... .. 4126	3386	369	262	109
Percentages ... ..	82.1	8.9	6.3	2.6
Girls ... .. 4062	3311	302	360	89
Percentages ... ..	81.5	7.4	8.8	2.2
Total Routine... .. 8188	6697	671	622	198
Percentages ... ..	81.8	8.2	7.6	2.4
Special Cases ... ..	...	87	692	59

Last year the general figure for good vision for boys and girls together was 81.2 per cent. The figures under review show that the percentage of girls with good vision was only .6 less than was the percentage of boys. Last year the percentage in the case of the boys was 5 higher than that of the girls. The figures as between boys and girls this year, however, approximate much more closely. It will be noticed also that the number of girls with bad vision is 2.5 per cent. greater than in the case of the boys. Last year the difference was 2.6, practically the same. Every year, however, brings out the fact that the average vision of boys is better than that of the girls.

### EARS.

No. Examined	Otorrhœa	Wax	Other Diseases
Boys ... .. 4126	94	64	3
Girls ... .. 4062	92	49	3
Total Routine ... .. 8188	186	113	6
Percentages ... ..	2.2	1.4	.07
Special Cases ... ..	63	15	7

The percentage of children found on routine examination with otorrhœa is practically double that in the previous year. It is well known that scarlet fever, and especially measles, come in epidemic waves, and it is just possible that a larger proportion than usual of the children examined in routine inspection had suffered from one or other of these diseases, and possibly even both. Otorrhœa, or middle ear disease, may arise also from such conditions as adenoids and enlarged tonsils, but that ought to be a diminishing cause, as so many children have these inflamed conditions of the throat allayed by the removal of adenoids and enlarged tonsils at the two general Infirmaries in the County. No fewer than 113 children were found with wax in their ears, which tends to interfere in a greater or less degree with hearing, but by a little attention the wax can be easily removed.

### HEARING.

No. Examined	Good	Slightly Deaf	Markedly Deaf
Boys ... .. 4126	4067	38	21
Girls ... .. 4062	4018	28	16
Total Routine ... .. 8188	8085	66	37
Percentages ... ..	98.74	.80	.45
Special Cases ... ..	...	73	9

The figures with regard to hearing work out at very approximately the same as in the previous year, those with good hearing numbering 98.74 per cent.; slightly deaf, .80 per cent.; and markedly deaf, .45 per cent., as compared with 98.6 per cent., .81 per cent., and .52 per cent. respectively the previous year. The figures with regard to children markedly deaf have shown a marked decline during the three immediately past years, being 97, 45 and 37 respectively. Such an improvement is what is to be expected as a result of the increased attention which is being given to adenoids and enlarged tonsils at the two Infirmaries in the County, through the action of the County Council.

## SPEECH.

No. Examined	Defective Articulation	Stammering
Boys ... .. 4126	18	18
Girls ... .. 4062	3	4
Total Routine ... .. 8188	21	22
Percentages ... ..	.25	.26
Special Cases ... ..	12	3

The table shows what is brought out from year to year, namely, that boys are much more liable to speech defects than are girls. Only 3 girls as compared with 18 boys were found with defective articulation, while 4 stammerers were found among the girls as compared with 18 boys.

## MENTAL CONDITION.

No. Examined	Backward Dull or	Mentally Defective
Boys ... .. 4126	9	...
Girls ... .. 4062	11	...
Total Routine ... .. 8188	20	...
Percentages ... ..	.24	...
Special Cases ... ..	23	1

In routine inspection only 20 children were classified as being dull or backward, 9 boys and 11 girls, none being mentally defective. The reason why so few mentally defective children were found during the routine inspections in the ordinary schools is that such children are to a very large extent now grouped in Special Schools and taught in special classes by themselves. The education of the mentally defective group is now receiving a great deal of attention, and there is a proposal at present to build one large central school to serve the children in the eastern portion of the County. After experience has been gained it is the intention to build another serving the more central and western portions of the County.



## HEART AND CIRCULATION.

No. Examined	Organic Disease		Functional Disease	Anaemia
	Congenital	Acquired		
Boys ... .. 4126	2	201	274	77
Girls ... .. 4062	3	185	242	65
Total Routine 8188	5	386	516	142
Percentages ... ..	.06	4.7	6.3	1.7
Special Cases... ..	...	48	8	29

Organic disease of the heart is sub-divided into two groups—congenital and acquired. Five children were found with congenital disease, as compared with 2 the previous year. The number with acquired disease of the heart was 386, as compared with 366 the previous year, that is to say an increase of 20. That condition is usually a sequel of scarlet fever or some rheumatic condition. The intensity of the latter may vary from acute rheumatism with marked fever to nothing more than what are familiarly termed “growing pains.” Both conditions unless they receive proper attention at the time are apt to leave the heart more or less disabled. That of course is an extremely serious handicap throughout life. Functional conditions of the heart are generally of a passing nature, and with proper tonic treatment they mostly disappear altogether.

## LUNGS.

No. Examined	Bronchial Catarrh	Chronic Bronchitis	Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Suspected	Other Diseases
Boys ... .. 4126	210	4	1	5	8
Girls... .. 4026	229	1	3	6	7
Total Routine 8188	439	5	4	11	15
Percentages ... ..	5.3	.06	.05	.13	.18
Special Cases ... ..	31	...	3	9	13

5.3 per cent. of the children examined had bronchial catarrh, mostly due to common colds, which as a rule readily yield to proper treatment. Five children were found with chronic bronchitis, and 4 with tuberculosis.



In 11 cases, however, tuberculosis was suspected, but could not be definitely diagnosed. Tuberculosis of the chest was suspected, but the clinical signs were not sufficiently pronounced to render the diagnosis absolute. It is to be remarked, however, that tuberculosis in children is much more hopeful than during later years. Fifteen children were found with other diseases of the chest, the most common cause here being asthma.

### NERVOUS SYSTEM.

No. Examined.	Epilepsy	Chorea	Infantile Paralysis	Other Nervous Affections
Boys ... .. 4126	3	6	5	27
Girls ... .. 4062	2	5	5	27
Total Routine ... 8188	5	11	10	54
Percentages... ..	.06	.13	.12	.65
Special Cases ... ..	3	2	3	5

In routine inspection 5 children were found with epilepsy, as compared with 3 the previous year; 11 with chorea (St. Vitus Dance), as compared with 6 the previous year; 10 with infantile paralysis, as compared with 8 the previous year; and 54 with other nervous affections, as compared with 53. It will be noticed that the figures remain very much the same.

### TUBERCULOSIS (NON-PULMONARY).

No. Examined	Glandular	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Skin
Boys... .. 4126	7	2	2	1
Girls ... .. 4062	7	...	4	2
Total Routine ... 8188	14	2	6	3
Percentages ... ..	.17	.02	.07	.03
Special Cases ... ..	12	...	3	3

In the case of children found in routine inspection suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the figures under the four headings are respectively 14, 2, 6 and 3, a total of 25, as compared with the previous year's figures of 19, 4, 15 and 3, a total of 41. For years past

quite a large number of children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been treated with excellent results in the County Hospitals at Bannockburn and Camelon respectively either as indoor patients or out-door, the latter usually by means of ultra-violet radiation, each of the Hospitals having an ultra-violet installation. Other cases also have been dealt with in the surgical wards at Stirling and Falkirk Royal Infirmaries.

### RICKETS.

No. Examined		Slight	Marked
Boys	4126	27	...
Girls	4062	15	1
Total Routine...	8188	42	1
Percentages	...	.51	.01
Special Cases	...	...	3

This year the number of cases reported as suffering from rickets in routine inspection is 43, as compared with 31 the previous year. This is the first time for several years to show an increase, there having up till now been a progressive improvement from year to year. One would expect that such an improvement would continue in view especially of the improved environmental conditions and of our greater knowledge of the causes, prevention and treatment of this disease.

### DEFORMITIES.

No. Examined		Congenital	Acquired (Non-Rhachitic)
Boys	4126	7	37
Girls	4062	9	18
Total Routine...	8188	16	55
Percentages	...	.19	.67
Special Cases	...	...	10

Sixteen children were found in routine inspection with some congenital deformity, and in addition 55 were found with some acquired deformity not due to rickets. These figures are somewhat smaller than in the previous year.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. Examined	Whooping Cough	Measles	Diph- theria	Mumps	Chicken- pox	Scarlet Fever
Boys ... .. 4126	4	2	...	...	3	1
Girls ... .. 4062	3	2	1	1	7	...
Total						
Routine 8188	7	4	1	1	10	1
Percentages ... ..	.08	.05	.01	.01	.12	.01
Special Cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In routine inspection, 7 children were found suffering from whooping cough, 4 from measles, 1 from diphtheria, 1 had mumps, 10 had chickenpox, and 1 had scarlet fever. It is somewhat difficult to believe that such a thing is possible. The total this year is 24, as compared with 28 the previous year. Those found so suffering were of course excluded from school. Chickenpox for a considerable time has been fairly prevalent, and is now one of the compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases. Not that this is a dangerous disease, but that mild cases of smallpox are sometimes mistaken for chickenpox.

## OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

No. Examined	Hernia	Enuresis	Enlarged Thyroid	Others
Boys ... .. 4126	11	12	8	84
Girls ... .. 4062	7	28	20	74
Total				
Routine ... 8188	18	40	28	158
Percentages ... ..	.22	.48	.34	1.9
Special Cases ... ..	2	6	1	37

Among the children in routine inspection 18 were found with hernia, as compared with 25 the previous year, 40 were found with enuresia, as compared with 37 the previous year, and 28 with enlarged thyroid, as compared with 18 the previous year. Again it is to be noted that enlarged thyroid is much more prevalent among girls than among boys.

## SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR CLASSES.

DEFECTIVE OR INVALID CHILDREN. — At the monthly meetings of the School Medical Committee reports from my Department on defective and invalid children form an important part of the business. Mentally defective children are divided into two categories—educable and non-educable, the educable forming by far the larger class are dealt with by the Education Committee, while the non-educable are reported to the Public Assistance Committee for their attention, both of these Committees now being Committees of the County Council.

Defective children are divided into mentally and physically defective, and Special Classes have been in existence for some years at Stirling and Larbert, the children being mostly of the mentally defective group. There used to be a class at Kilsyth, but as the numbers became very low the class was discontinued, and children from the Kilsyth area are now conveyed to and from the Special Class at Larbert.

Unfortunately the Committee have not yet been able to arrange for classes of children suffering from myopia, but provision for these unfortunate children is being kept in view. These are to be regarded as physically not mentally defective, and, in fact, many of these myopic children are highly intelligent.

Dr. Rutherford reports as follows regarding the Special Class at Larbert Village School:—

“ I have paid several visits to the Special Classes in Larbert Village School throughout the past session.

“ There are now 59 pupils on the roll of the Special Classes. This is only one under the regulation number for the number of teachers employed in this work, so that unless several pupils should leave school there will be few vacancies for admission during next session. Four class-rooms have now been given over to the accommodation of these pupils, one being used as a dining-room. No more rooms are available in school, so that the number of classes cannot be increased.

“ Miss Taylor teaches the physically defective children. There are 13 in this particular class. Naturally, most progress is made by the pupils in this class; but, as I have already pointed out in former reports, the work is seriously handicapped owing to the variety of defects, as well as on account of the varying ages and stages of progress of the pupils.

“ One child had to be permanently excluded from the class owing to heart disease of congenital origin—but he is being taught at home.

“ The following is the list of children attending this class :—

1. F. 15 years. Amputated leg.
2. F. 9 years. Birth paralysis affecting arms, legs and speech.
3. M. 12 years. Myopic child; requires special teaching.
4. F. 9 years. Keratitis; unable to do close work.
5. M. 10 years. Had spine disease.
6. M. 12 years. Had spine disease.
7. M. 14 years. Had spine disease.
8. F. 15 years. Had spine disease.
9. M. 12 years. Congenital heart disease.
10. F. 13 years. At present in Hospital.
11. M. 9 years. Deaf. }
12. M. 7 years. Deaf. } Brothers.
13. M. 9 years. Undersized, Had rickets. Subject to bronchitis.

“ A perusal of this list will explain the difficulties presented by such a variety of defects.

“ The two deaf brothers are making some progress, but these boys would make much more rapid progress in an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Unfortunately, the parents refuse their consent to the children being admitted to such an Institution. The elder boy now lip-reads and speaks. He is able to read aloud also. The younger boy is beginning to lip-read, and executes commands, but he cannot speak yet. These children require individual tuition, and it is quite impossible for the teacher to devote more than a fraction of the necessary time to them, otherwise the rest of the class would be neglected.

“ The two children with defective eyesight also require different methods of teaching. The others are at different stages, and it is to the teacher's credit that the pupils as individuals are improving.

“ Miss Stewart has taken the older and higher grade mentally defective children, while Miss M'Kinnes has the younger ones in addition to the ' ineducable ' pupils. As I have already stated in former reports, the inclusion of these ' ineducable ' children is to be deprecated. It hampers the work, and is a very unsatisfactory arrangement, and is especially unsatisfactory now that there is likely to be difficulty in finding places for new admissions.

“ The girls are having lessons in cookery, housewifery

and sewing. The sewing is of a practical nature, including dressmaking, making of underclothing, patching and darning. Handwork is also taught, and forms a large part of the work of these classes.

"The boys, unfortunately, have less scope for their energies apart from the above-mentioned handwork. Gardening, carpentry or woodwork would be useful additional subjects if these could be made available.

"Dinner is provided, the menu being varied and quite satisfactory.

"The provision of a simple couch with rug and pillow would be welcomed, and is indeed a necessity. One of the bigger boys occasionally takes fits, and he is drowsy for a considerable time afterwards. There is no means of laying him down comfortably. A couch would also be useful on occasion for the heart or spinal cases.

"I was present at the closing ceremony and concert given before the summer vacation. The performances—dancing, action songs, etc., were very creditable — all exemplifying the work taught throughout the session."

Of the Special Class at Craigs School, Stirling, Dr. Riddell writes:—



Intelligence Quotients as found by the Binet-Simon Tests.

	Pupil	Date of Birth	Date of Admission	Intelligence Quotient			
				On Admission	March, 1929	May, 1930	June, 1931
1	M. K.	10/ 5/17	26/10/25	60	59	63	62
2	W. K.	2/ 7/19	17/ 4/28	66	71	77	70
3	J. M'F.	26/11/21	8/ 1/29	25	25	35	31
4	J. M'L.	29/ 1/18	5/ 3/29	76	76	81	71
5	H. T.	11/ 1/23	3/ 3/30	30	...	30	33
6	T. M'G.	8/ 6/17	25/ 8/30	60	...	...	60
7	J. G.	23/ 8/19	25/ 8/30	50	...	...	65
8	D. M.	2/ 3/21	6/ 1/31	68	...	...	88
9	R. C.	1/ 6/21	6/ 1/31	60	...	...	76
10	R. W.	2/ 9/18	6/ 1/31	61	...	...	62
11	T. G.	11/ 2/23	6/ 1/31	51	...	...	64



" The above table gives the relative facts concerning all the pupils in the Special Class. Six of the pupils have joined the Class within the past year, and the I.Q.'s given under the 'admission' column are those found when the tests were performed in the ordinary school. On the whole, the new admissions have improved greatly, and well repay the additional labour and expense involved in their special tuition.

" M. K.—Female. The standard of this girl's work varies somewhat. She takes a keen interest in practical work at which she is quite capable. She is now 14 years of age, but is returning to the school until she can find suitable employment.

" W. K.—Male. This is a brother of M. K. His mental age appears to be unchanged since last year, and this accounts for the lowered I.Q. Despite this he is becoming more at home with the ordinary class work.

" J. M'F.—Male. This boy is, I think, ineducable. There is no probability of his mentality becoming any greater, but his general behaviour is much improved within the past year.

" J. M'L.—Male. This boy's I.Q. has fallen this year, but this is probably entirely due to illness. He has been off school for a considerable time, and is not yet physically recovered. He should make up again when stronger.

" H. T.—Male. This boy maintained silence for 9 months after being admitted to the class, although he would speak with his playmates outside. He then gradually improved, and now speaks freely. His behaviour in class is good, but his memory appears to be exceedingly defective. He should improve.

" T. M'G.—Male. This boy was transferred to the Special Class from the Riverside School in August, 1930. Mentally, there has been no change. Physically, he is not robust. He is now 14 years of age, and is leaving at the end of this month.

" J. G.—Male. This boy was also transferred from the Riverside School in August, 1930. He has improved steadily, but is still very inattentive at times. While his knowledge of language is fair he 'has no head for figures.'

" D. M.—Male. This boy had a relatively high I.Q. on admission from Cowie School in January, 1931, and since then it has gone up enormously. His general appearance and behaviour have so far not risen accordingly. He has a dreamy expression, and gives one the

impression that if he could only 'waken up' he would be almost normal.

"R. C.—Male. This boy was transferred from Cowie School in January, 1931. He tries very hard, and has improved markedly, but he has still a considerable way to go. His behaviour is good.

"R. W.—Male. Also transferred from Cowie in January, 1931. He appears unable to appreciate the significance of different words and figures. It is doubtful if he will improve any further.

"T. G.—Male. This boy was transferred from Bannockburn School in January, 1931. At that time he was mischievous, wilful and vicious towards other children. This has now largely disappeared, though he occasionally shows vicious tendencies. The speech defect from which he suffers is improving steadily. Altogether, he is quite a promising pupil.

"The class during the past year has been held in a room in the Albert Hall, but it is hoped that special accommodation will be provided in the reconstructed Craigs School in the near future. This would greatly facilitate the work, and if the class continues to increase in numbers as it is likely to do, it will be absolutely necessary. The practical work of the class is well carried out, and, all over, Miss Swan is to be congratulated on the results she is achieving."

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

The Medical Inspectors keep in close touch with the routine work of the Physical Instructors.

Of this branch of work Dr. Findlay writes:—

"The physical training in the schools in my district continues to be carried out in the same excellent manner as in former years, and with the same beneficial results. The pupils are instructed in all forms of exercises, e.g., leg, arm and trunk exercises, vaulting, climbing, running, jumping, etc. Indoor and outdoor games are also taken part in, which induce alertness, agility and confidence, and also tend to develop team spirit. By those means all the muscles of the body are kept supple and strengthened, and the general health and wellbeing of the pupil is improved. Dancing, which includes country dances, folk and Morris dancing, is also taught. Those dances are very well and gracefully carried out by

the various classes. The exercises mentioned above form the chief part of the physical training, but Mr. Brown (who has succeeded Mr. Reid as physical instructor) is also introducing rhythmical exercises as prescribed by Herr Neils Butch, the Danish authority on physical training. The whole system of the physical training reflects the greatest credit on the physical instructors. As usual, care is taken to see that no child is given drill who is not physically fit for it.

“ At Kilsyth Academy the physical instruction is now given in the Institute Hall, the Burngreen having had to be vacated.

“ At Lennoxtown the gymnasium hall is modern and very good, but the apparatus is not yet complete.”

Dr. Rutherford reports as follows:—

“ There is little to add to my former reports on the physical instruction in Falkirk, Stirling and Redding High Schools.

“ The work in these schools is in capable hands, and the teachers and pupils alike are to be congratulated on the excellent standard which is reached.

“ In Falkirk High School I saw Miss Macdougall's pupils performing exercises with and without apparatus, and in addition I saw Morris and folk dancing. Exercises were varied and the pupils were keen.

“ Mr Miller, as usual, produced something new in the performance of stiff wall-bar exercises. He has now managed to have all the boys, excepting those of the first year, dressed in gymnastic strips. This greatly enhances freedom of movement.

In performing exercises the time-keeping of both boys and girls was excellent. Movements were executed with precision and alertness, and as a spectator I felt that the pupils entered the gymnasium with the joyful anticipation of a half-hour's good work.

“ At Redding High School I was able to see both boys and girls at work. Routine exercises were well performed, and the girls danced an Irish Jig with vigour. The boys also played net-ball in the playground. The instructress here is to be congratulated on her results in spite of the lack of facilities for more varied work.

“ At Stirling High School during the session I have inspected at intervals the pupils who are taking remedial exercises. This still continues to be an important part of Miss Jarvis's work. Pupils having modified drill were

also inspected and advised as to whether they should continue modified exercises or revert to full programme. Several pupils with round shoulders have benefited greatly from Miss Jarvis's remedial exercises, which is very gratifying.

"A class of girls was inspected at routine physical instruction. The girls performed the exercises with the usual excellence, and they also danced a country dance gracefully. The exercises chosen were varied, and it was a pleasure to see the classes at work."

In Dr. Riddell's report, he states that:—

"At the Riverside School I saw the first year pupils performing their ordinary routine physical instruction. This comprised both ordinary drill and apparatus work, and was of such a type as to exercise thoroughly all the muscles of the body with resulting good balance and carriage. The exercises were given in such a manner as to keep up the interest, and the pupils performed them with marked enthusiasm. I also saw the older girls performing Morris, Swedish and Russian Dances. These were excellently done, with much grace. Miss Symington, the instructress, is to be specially complimented on this as the amount of training involved is considerable, and is done entirely after school hours. Enquiry revealed that while instructions were given regarding special exercises to pupils suffering from various defects, reliance had to be placed on these exercises being performed at home. I think it would be a great advantage if even a short period each day could be set aside for these pupils to perform the exercises under the direct supervision of the instructress.

"At Stirling High School I saw two classes of boys taking their physical instruction under Mr Murray. A large part of the time is spent in games, which, besides requiring smartness, need some thought on the part of the pupils. This is of value in that it encourages mental alertness in conjunction with physical smartness. The pupils all showed great keenness, and enjoyed their drill thoroughly. The junior pupils have occasional use of the apparatus. As elsewhere, special attention is paid to pupils requiring remedial exercises for the correction of some deformity, but the time allowed for this special work could well be increased.

"The type of instruction given at Grangemouth High School is similar to that in Stirling, and the pupils, both boys and girls, are very keen. There is one point which

might be improved however. In this school, which takes pupils up to the stage where they leave for the University, many of the senior boys have almost reached full physical development. Several of them are over six feet in height, and strongly built. I think that for pupils such as these it would be better if there were a male physical instructor, as in Stirling High School. I also saw an advanced division class of girls from the Grange School taking instruction in the High School. They performed various Morris Dances in a graceful manner, which reflected credit on their teacher, Miss Melville. Although Miss Melville has taken special instruction in remedial exercises, there is here, as in the other schools, insufficient time allotted to this very important branch."

TABULAR STATEMENT OF NURSES' FOLLOW-UP WORK, 1930-31.

	Number of Children Reported	Number of Children Awaiting Visits	Number of Visits Paid	Conditions Reported	Number of Cases of Nose, Throat, Ear, and Mouth	Number of Cases of Dirt and Verrin	Various Defects and Diseases
(a) Ordinary Routine Work ... ..	1858	295	1794	1968	1170	348	504
(b) Eye Work ... ..	2317	402	3815	2317	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	4175	697	5609	4285	1170	348	504



## NURSES' WORK.

The foregoing statement shows in tabular form the follow-up work which has been accomplished by the nurses during the year. The table seems almost self-explanatory, but unless careful scrutiny is given to it, the work of the nurses might appear somewhat unimportant. That is far from being the case. Indeed, but for the very detailed attention given by the nurses during their follow-up work many of the defects found on School Medical Inspection would go untreated. Parents nowadays are more alive to having defects treated at as early a stage as possible, but there is still too large a proportion of parents where repeated visits from the nurses are required before the desired end is obtained. In their difficult work there is much scope for the exercise of patience and tact.

THOMAS ADAM,  
Chief School Medical Officer.

## APPENDIX.

As mentioned under "Nutrition" in the foregoing Report, the Medical, School Attendance, etc., Committee of the County Education Committee asked me at the beginning of 1931 to make a report with regard to the physical condition of the school children in Stirlingshire. A copy of that report is appended:—

REPORT BY DR. ADAM, COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER, WITH  
REGARD TO THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN  
IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

In accordance with the remit from the Medical, etc., Committee of the County Education Committee, I have to report as follows:—

Consideration of the question of the physical condition of the school children of the County has formed an extremely important part of each of my annual reports on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children.

The results of medical inspection have indicated that the physical condition of the County school children has, with few exceptions, been of a very satisfactory standard.

Among all the items bearing on physical condition, possibly the figures with regard to "Nutrition" give the clearest indication.



I have taken these figures out for the past ten years, and have tabulated them as follows:—

Year	No. Examined	Percentages			
		Above Average	Average	Below Average	Very Bad
1920-21	11751	50.5	45.9	3.4	.01
1921-22	8295	62.9	35.3	1.7	...
1922-23	8277	47.5	49.6	2.7	...
1923-24	8910	53.9	43.2	2.9	...
1924-25	8374	57.7	39.9	2.4	...
1925-26	8552	55.8	42.2	1.9	...
1926-27	8769	56.6	41.3	2.1	...
1927-28	8635	59.5	38.2	2.3	...
1928-29	8609	58.8	38.3	2.9	...
1929-30	8600	57.4	40.9	1.6	...

During the war years, as might be expected, the results with regard to nutrition reached their lowest ebb, and, indeed, indicated a very serious state of affairs.

Even during the year 1920-21, as seen in the table, as many as 3.4 per cent. of the children in routine inspection were found to be "below average" nutrition, indicating that the effects of the trying times of the war had not yet passed off. It is to be noted, however, that in that year only one child in 10,000 was classified as "very bad" with regard to nutrition.

Since then the figures for children with nutrition "below average" have been consistently under 3 per cent., and the number found with nutrition "very bad" has been at the rate of less than one in 10,000.

The full figures for year 1929-30 show that of 8600 children in routine inspection 57.4 per cent. were classified as "Above Average" nutrition, 40.9 per cent. as of "Average" nutrition, and only 1.6 per cent. "Below Average" nutrition.

Rickets is regarded, and rightly so, as a disease of malnutrition, due to one cause or another, and mostly found affecting the younger children.

During the war years there was a distinct rise in the numbers found to be suffering from this condition.

The figures indicating the results for the past ten years have been tabulated as follows:—

Year	No. Examined	Percentages		
		Slight	Marked	Total
1920-21	11751	1.26	.18	1.44
1921-22	8295	1.48	.13	1.6
1922-23	8277	1.3	.13	1.42
1923-24	8910	.64	.21	.85
1924-25	8374	.26	.14	.41
1925-26	8552	.50	.09	.59
1926-27	8769	.54	.04	.58
1927-28	8635	.58	.03	.61
1928-29	8609	.39	.07	.46
1929-30	8600	.33	.03	.36

These figures are extremely interesting. As already stated, this disease shows its most marked manifestations in the younger children, and the table shows that the evil results of the war years in these young children were projected into the years 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23, and it was only afterwards that amelioration was observed. Since then the disease has tended generally to be less prevalent, and in 1929-30 had fallen to 0.36 per cent., the lowest since the war.

The records with regard to "Height" and "Weight" are also valuable as affording evidence as to physical condition, and in this connection it may be said that our statistics have always compared very favourably with the anthropometric standard figures.

All these results bearing so favourably on the question of the physical condition of our school children are really what might be expected from a consideration of the general health statistics of the County.

The figures relating to the four years 1926-27-28 and -29 have been taken out with regard to (I.) the general death-rate, (II.), the infantile mortality, and (III.), the tuberculosis death-rate, and in each case these are compared with the statistics for Scotland as a whole.

#### I.—The General Death-Rate, that is, Deaths per 1000 population.

Year.	Stirling County.	Scotland.
1926	10.9	13
1927	11.3	13.4
1928	11.6	13.3
1929	12.0	14.5

II.—The Infantile Mortality, that is, Deaths under  
One Year per 1000 Births.

Year.	Stirling County.	Scotland.
1926	70	83
1927	60	89
1928	71	86
1929	61	87

III.—The Tuberculosis Death-Rate, that is Deaths from  
Tuberculosis per 1000 of population.

Year.	Stirling County.	Scotland.
1926	0.64	0.99
1927	0.70	1.00
1928	0.77	0.97
1929	0.60	0.94

The three foregoing tables are easily followed; and in the first it will be noticed that the general death-rate is on the average two less per 1000 of population in Stirling County than in Scotland as a whole.

It is to be noticed in the second table that out of every 1000 babies born in Stirling County, 21 more on an average are living at the end of the first year of life than survive at the end of a year out of 1000 babies born in Scotland as a whole.

The third table shows that the average death-rate for the four years from tuberculosis in Scotland as a whole is 44 per cent. greater than in Stirling County. For the year 1929 it is really 56 per cent. greater.

The fortunate position indicated by the results of Medical Inspection with regard to the physical condition of our school children would appear to be much on a par with the general well-being of the County population as a whole.

Mr. Coutts Morrison and I suggested that milk feeding might be tried in a limited area and the results carefully observed. It was considered, however, that such a course was unnecessary in view of the full reports which were available of such experiments carried out on a large scale in other areas.

ANALYSIS OF ROUTINE  
MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE I.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT  
BOYS.

CONDITIONS FOUND	5 Age-Group		9 Age-Group	
	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.
Number Examined .....	1459	...	1441	...
*Poorly Nourished .....	20	1.3	14	.97
Verminous Head .....	1	.06	...	...
Dirty Body .....	2	.13	3	.2
Carious Teeth { 1-4.....	605	41.48	728	50.5
{ *5 and over .....	497	34.06	256	17.7
*Mouth Breathing .....	24	1.64	42	2.91
*Enlarged Tonsils .....	317	21.7	269	18.6
*Adenoids .....	45	2.08	18	1.17
*Markedly Enlarged Glands .....	1	.06	1	.06
*External Eye Disease .....	55	2.7	77	5.24
*Defective Vision { One Eye ....	Not Examined	...	52	3.6
{ Both Eyes....			140	9.71
*Ear Disease .....	29	1.9	106	7.34
*Defective Hearing .....	8	.54	27	1.87
*Defective Speech .....	15	1.02	10	.6
*Mentally Defective .....	2	.13	2	.13
*Abnormal Condition of Heart ...	150	10.2	166	11.5
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs ...	108	7.4	95	6.59
*Chorea .....	2	.13	4	.27
*Other Nervous Diseases .....	19	1.3	8	.55
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary .....	...	...	...	...
{ Other Forms ....	2	.13	6	.41
*Rickets .....	9	.61	13	.9
*Deformities .....	13	.89	13	.9
*Skin Diseases .....	56	2.8	30	2.07
*Infectious Diseases .....	7	.48	3	.2
*Anæmia .....	44	3.01	16	1.1
*All Other Diseases or Defects...	58	3.9	42	2.91
Unvaccinated Children .....	712	48.8	637	44.2
Mothers Employed Away .....	16	1.09	17	1.17
Children Employed .....	...	...	4	.27
Clothing—Not Satisfactory .....	4	.27	...	...
Footgear—Not Satisfactory .....	4	.27	3	.2
Parents Present .....	795	54.4	415	28.7
Consumption in Family .....	10	.6	9	.63
Already under Medical Attention	7	.48	5	.34
No. of Defective Children (i.e., with Conditions marked thus*)	927	63.5	887	60.86

## OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1930-31.

## BOYS.

13 Age-Group		16 Age-Group		Total Com- bined Ages		Ratio per cent. for 1929- 1930
No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	
1100	...	126	...	4126	...	...
12	1.1	...	...	46	1.1	1.4
1	.09	...	...	2	.05	.11
3	.27	...	...	8	.19	.27
533	48.5	53	42.1	1919	46.5	47.7
52	1.7	7	5.5	812	19.7	21.5
34	3.1	...	...	100	2.4	1.8
177	16.1	5	3.9	768	18.6	16.6
13	1.2	...	...	76	1.8	1.9
...	...	...	...	2	.05	.2
39	3.5	6	4.8	177	4.3	4.3
47	4.3	10	7.9	109	2.6	2.1
114	10.4	8	6.4	262	6.3	7.7
25	2.3	1	.79	161	3.9	1.8
24	2.2	...	...	59	1.4	1.5
11	1.0	...	...	36	.87	.49
4	.36	1	.79	9	.21	.42
136	12.4	25	19.8	475	11.5	9.1
24	2.2	...	...	227	5.5	4.3
...	...	...	...	6	.14	.07
5	.45	3	2.4	35	.85	.80
1	.09	...	...	1	.02	.04
3	.27	1	.79	13	.31	.51
5	.45	...	...	27	.65	.33
17	1.5	1	.79	44	1.1	1.5
26	2.4	...	...	112	2.7	2.2
...	...	...	...	10	.24	.2
16	1.4	1	.79	77	1.9	1.5
13	1.2	2	1.6	115	2.8	2.5
<hr/>						
482	43.8	22	17.4	1853	44.9	42.9
24	2.2	3	2.4	60	1.4	1.7
126	11.4	3	2.4	133	3.2	3.1
3	.27	...	...	7	.16	.14
...	...	...	...	7	.16	.11
49	4.5	3	2.4	1262	30.6	27.9
12	1.1	3	2.4	34	.82	.82
8	.17	1	.79	21	.50	.40
548	49.8	56	44.4	2618	63.4	54.8



TABLE II.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF  
GIRLS.

CONDITIONS FOUND.	5 Age-Group		9 Age-Group	
	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.
Number Examined .....	1470	...	1438	...
*Poorly Nourished .....	34	2.3	31	2.2
Verminous Head .....	12	.81	2	.13
Dirty Body .....	3	.20	4	.27
Carious Teeth { 1-4 .....	598	40.6	741	57.5
{ *5 and over....	545	37.1	297	20.6
*Mouth Breathing .....	20	1.3	17	1.2
*Enlarged Tonsils .....	308	20.9	237	16.5
*Adenoids .....	21	1.4	14	.97
*Markedly Enlarged Glands .....	5	.34	...	...
*External Eye Disease .....	91	6.1	81	5.6
*Defective Vision { One Eye .....	Not Examined		45	3.1
{ Both Eyes ...			178	12.3
*Ear Disease .....	18	1.2	106	7.4
*Defective Hearing .....	13	.88	16	1.1
*Defective Speech .....	...	...	2	.13
*Mentally Defective .....	2	.13	3	.21
*Abnormal Condition of Heart ...	136	9.2	171	11.8
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs ...	149	10.1	82	5.7
*Chorea .....	3	.20	...	...
*Other Nervous Diseases .....	13	.88	15	1.04
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary .....	...	...	2	.13
{ Other Forms ...	7	.47	1	.07
*Rickets .....	6	.40	7	.48
*Deformities .....	8	.54	3	.21
*Skin Diseases .....	61	4.1	21	1.5
*Infectious Diseases .....	11	.74	2	.13
*Anæmia .....	28	1.9	19	1.3
*All other Diseases or Defects ...	64	4.4	38	2.6
Unvaccinated Children .....	696	47.3	635	44.1
Mothers Employed Away .....	17	1.2	14	.97
Children Employed .....	...	...	2	.13
Clothing—Not Satisfactory .....	1	.06	..	...
Footgear—Not Satisfactory .....	...	...	...	...
Parents Present .....	772	52.5	527	36.6
Consumption in Family .....	1	.06	13	.90
Already under Medical Attention	7	.47	7	.48
No. of Defective Children (i.e., with conditions marked thus*)..	961	65.4	855	59.4

## ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1930-31.

## GIRLS.

13 Age-Group		16 Age-Group		Total Com- bined Ages		Ratio per cent. for 1929- 1930
No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	No. of Chil- dren	Ratio per cent.	
1061	...	93	...	4062	...	...
18	1.68	...	...	83	2.06	1.98
2	.18	...	...	16	.39	.58
3	.28	...	...	10	.24	.41
479	44.2	28	30.1	1846	45.4	48.4
65	6.12	7	7.52	914	22.2	20.5
19	1.71	...	...	56	1.37	.99
157	14.78	5	5.37	707	17.4	16.7
10	.94	...	...	45	1.1	1.5
...	...	...	...	5	.12	.07
56	5.32	5	5.37	232	5.71	4.6
139	13.1	5	5.37	89	2.19	1.7
171	16.11	10	10.75	360	8.86	10.3
19	1.79	1	1.07	144	3.54	1.3
13	1.22	2	2.15	44	1.08	1.2
5	.46	...	...	7	.19	.33
6	.57	...	...	11	.26	.19
109	10.27	14	15.05	430	10.58	8.6
12	1.12	...	...	243	5.98	4.3
2	.18	...	...	5	.12	.07
6	.57	...	...	34	.83	.67
1	.09	...	...	3	.07	.05
5	.46	...	...	13	.32	.43
3	.28	...	...	16	.39	.38
16	1.51	...	...	27	.66	.77
26	2.45	...	...	107	2.63	2.4
1	.09	...	...	14	.34	.46
16	1.51	2	2.15	65	1.1	1.6
26	2.45	1	1.07	129	3.17	2.6
426	40.15	24	25.8	1781	43.84	43.3
18	1.69	2	2.15	51	1.25	1.7
10	.94	...	...	12	.29	.43
...	...	...	...	1	.02	.09
...	...	...	...	...	...	.12
78	7.35	3	3.22	1380	33.97	30.3
7	.65	1	1.07	22	.54	.63
11	1.03	...	...	25	.61	.43
546	51.9	43	46.23	2405	59.2	54.7

TABLE III.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF ROUTINE  
MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1930-31.

TOTAL COMBINED AGES AND SEXES.

CONDITIONS FOUND	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	Ratio per cent. for 1929-30
Number Examined .....	8188	...	...
*Poorly Nourished .....	129	1.57	1.69
Verminous Head .....	18	.21	.34
Dirty Body .....	18	.21	.34
Carious Teeth { 1-4 .....	3765	45.9	48.1
{ *5 and over....	1726	21.07	21.1
*Month Breathing .....	156	1.9	1.4
*Enlarged Tonsils .....	1475	18.01	16.6
*Adenoids .....	121	1.47	1.7
*Markedly Enlarged Glands .....	7	.09	.14
*External Eye Disease .....	409	4.9	4.4
*Defective Vision { One Eye .....	198	2.4	1.9
{ Both Eyes ...	622	7.59	8.9
*Ear Disease .....	305	3.72	1.6
*Defective Hearing .....	103	1.25	1.3
*Defective Speech .....	43	.52	.42
*Mentally Defective .....	20	.24	.31
*Abnormal Condition of Heart ...	907	11.07	8.86
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs ...	470	5.74	4.43
*Chorea .....	11	.13	.07
*Other Nervous Diseases .....	69	.84	.74
*Tuberculosis { Pulmonary .....	4	.04	.05
{ Other Forms ...	25	.3	.48
*Rickets .....	43	.52	.36
*Deformities .....	71	.87	1.1
*Skin Diseases .....	219	2.68	2.3
*Infectious Diseases .....	24	.29	.33
*Anæmia .....	142	1.34	1.5
*All Other Diseases or Defects ...	244	2.97	2.5
Unvaccinated Children .....	3634	44.38	43.1
Mothers Employed Away .....	111	1.55	1.7
Children Employed .....	145	1.77	1.8
Clothing—Not Satisfactory .....	8	.09	.12
Footgear—Not Satisfactory .....	7	.09	.12
Parents Present .....	2642	32.1	29.4
Consumption in Family .....	56	.68	.67
Already under Medical Attention	46	.56	.42
No. of Defective Children (i.e., with Conditions marked thus*)..	5023	61.3	54.8

TABLE IV.—ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF NON-ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1930-31.

CONDITIONS FOUND	No. OF CHILDREN
Number Examined .....	4612
Number Entered on Card .....	1682
*Poorly Nourished .....	
Verminous Head .....	15
Dirty or Verminous Body .....	20
*Carious Teeth (5 or over) .....	4
*Mouth Breathing .....	16
*Enlarged Tonsils .....	137
*Tonsillitis .....	
*Adenoids .....	50
*Enlarged Glands .....	11
*Other Defects of Nose and Throat .....	36
*External Eye Disease .....	122
*Defective Vision (One Eye) .....	59
" (Both Eyes) .....	692
*Ear Disease .....	85
*Defective Hearing .....	82
*Defective Speech .....	15
*Mentally Defective .....	24
*Abnormal Condition of Heart .....	56
*Abnormal Condition of Lungs .....	53
*Chorea .....	2
*Other Nervous Diseases .....	11
*Tuberculous   / Pulmonary .....	3
\ Other Forms .....	18
*Rickets .....	3
*Deformities .....	10
*Skin Diseases .....	111
*Infectious Diseases .....	
*Anæmia .....	29
*General Debility .....	9
*All Other Diseases or Defects .....	37
Parents Present .....	205
Already under Medical Attention .....	19
Clothing—Not Satisfactory .....	11
Footgear—Not Satisfactory .....	







